THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1234.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft made to the fubfcriber by Bartlett Still, to fecure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with intereft thereon from the 29th of June, 1802, will be expofed to fale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the 24th of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the faid city, denoted and known in the furvey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with fpecial warranty will be made to the purchafer, by
CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.
Richmond, 31ft July, 1804. 3w.

Pittsylvania, July 19th, 1804.

Stono Academy,

WHICH is fituated in a high, healthy part of the county, about two miles above the confluence of Cafcade and Dan river, on the plantation of P. Williams, where is taught the Latin and Greek Languages, the Arts and Sciences, EnglifhGrammar, &c. &c. The above fchool is taught by Mr. John W. Caldwell, who has taught a fchool of that defcription for feveral years; his attention paid to his pupils, and as a proficient in his profeffion, has been and is highly laudable. Any gentleman or gentlemen wifhing to have their fon or fons boarded, to be taught at the above feminary, may get them in at either of the fubfcribers at the reduced price of 40 dollars for boarding and 16 dollars for tuition. We indulge the hope that as we have been at confiderable trouble to get a preceptor, and obliged to give a rapid price for his fervices, we fhall meet the patronage of a generous public.
PERMENAS WILLIAMS.
DAVID RICE. 3w.

P. S. The fecond year will commence the 13th of September next.

N. B. There will be an exhibition at faid fchool the 23d of Auguft next.

MONSIEUR FOLLY,

(From Paris, last from Baltimore.)

ORGANIST AND PROFESSIONAL MUSICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and Manchefter, that having made a refidence in this city, where he means to continue, would wifh to engage a few fcholars for the Piano Forte, Violin, or Clarinet, not exceeding twelve. To fuch as are acquainted with mufic, the great utility of accompanying the Piano or voice with the Violin or Clarinet muft be evident.

His terms are 5 dollars per month, 2 leffons a week—no entrance required.

*** Mr. F. will tune inftruments, either by the year, or as called for.

Hay-Market, July 31ft, 1804.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, August 1st, 1804.

A.—ISAAC Allen, Miss Catharine Allgood, Richard Allen, William Archer, 2; Miss Francis Ascought, Jacob Abrahams, William Ayres, Thomas Armistead, Robert Andersen.

B.—Thomas Bullock, Susanna Blunt, John Burr, Jesse Bowles, William Bowles, Sally Brady, Archibald Bolling, John Bosher, Mrs. Catharine Bilberry, Wm. Banks, Smith Blakey.

C.—Thomas Cock, Thomas Clopton, Joseph Cavilla, Andrew Campbell, Abraham Cowley, James S. Campbell, David T. Cannon, Col. Carter, Wm. Cousin, Jas. Card, John Clark, George Carson.

D.—William Dunn, John Decker, Wm. Doyle, John Dandridge, Maria P. Dudley, Wm. H. Dudley, Putnan Dickinson, Wm. Dorough, Rev. Peter B. Davis, Peyton Drew.

E.—Richard Ellis, Wm. Ellder, Samuel Evans.

F.—William Fulcher, James Fields, Wm. Farr, John Frence, Wm. Frazer, Pleasant Finch.

G.—Mrs. Gilbert, Philip Grymes.

H.—Abraham Hewstead, Thomas D. Harris, Wm Harper, Nicolson & Heth, Hugh Hill, Andrew Head, Elizabeth Hughes, Wm. Hutchinson, Sam. C. Hooten.

J.—James Jeffrey, Thomas Jones, 3; L. Janney, Elizabeth Jackson.

K.—John Kennedy, Pitman Kidd.

L.—Charles Lewis, John C. Littlepage, Spotswood Lipscomb, 2; Lenox & Davidson, Angelica Lacy.

M.—Mr. McCallister, Maurice L. Miller, 2; Miss Lucretia McClain, Hugh Massie, Richard Morris, Jonathan Moore, James Miller, Dr. Charles Morris, Philip Myer, Mrs. E. A. Mayo, 2.

P.—Thomas H. Prosser, Thomas Pearman, 3; Walter Pearson, Miss Polly Prince, 2: Miss Jane Paul.

R.—Joseph W. Robinsen, Jeremiah Rawlins, Miss Martha Richardson, Henry Reid, Barnard Reynolds, Miss Louisa Maxwell, Francis Ratchiff.

S.—George W. Smith, 2: Line Shackleford, 2: John Starlee, Fortunatus Sydnor, Roger Smith, Mosby Sheppard, Enoch Sullivan, Thomas Staunton, Philip Sheafer, Miss Mary P. Stanard, Joseph R. Southwick, Henry Smith.

T.—John Thompson, Benjamin Turner, Thomas Teagle.

W.—Charles Word. Peter Wilkinson, Robert P. Watkins, William Webster, 2: Job White, Edward Winston, Thomas Wortham, Nathaniel Wills, Adonijah White.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday the 2d of August, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will "proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th "current, viz:

"Two Tellers;
"One Discount Clerk;
"One Runner;—and
"One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the first Teller shall be allowed "$1200; second Teller $900; Discount Clerk $900; "Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Teste,
WM. DABNEY, Clerk.

I SHALL depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Thofe gentlemen who wifh me to fettle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North fide of the Ohio, will be pleafed to depofit the amount of fums due on their refpective tracts, with my commiffion and charges, at the Office of Meffrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnfon: attention is requefted to this notice, as the fituation of the fubfcriber compels him pofitively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his beft friends.
GEO: CLARKE.
August 3d, 1804.

From the *New-York Herald.*

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.
NO. III.

Some subjects, exhibited by a writer, little acquainted with the beauty, correctness, and elegance of language, acquired by the study of rhetoric, cannot fail, from their nature to arrest general attention. Others, displayed by the most elegant pen, make but a momentary impression. A review of the actions of Mr. JEFFERSON in his character of President, though they may seem a dreary waste, where nothing but marks of unfaithfulness to the true interest of the nation can be perceived, will, we hope, so far interest the feelings of his countrymen, as to induce a patient perusal of our numbers, since the tendency of such actions is ultimately to destroy individual happiness.

Persons, who arrive at eminence by wealth or courtly favor, frequently from a false pride cannot endure a view of their ancestry. They recoil from a scrutiny into their origin. Whether the President may be similarly affected by a delineation of the circumstances of his election is unknown. The arts of deception however, which were practised, and the instruments, used to procure it, we are inclined to think, would be rejected with indignation, if proposed to a mind, shielded with principles of honor and rectitude. However dishonourable they may appear, they must continue our present subject.

From the answer of Mr. JEFFERSON, made on the eighteenth day of February 1801 to the committee, notifying him of his election, we should suppose, that a great people had VOLUNTARILY intrusted affairs of the highest consequence to a disinterested and magnanimous patriot. No intrigue, it would seem, had existed, and his modesty and virtue had never urged him from the shade of retirement, unless the good of the people had IMPERIOUSLY demanded his services. His own words will best illustrate the philosophical serenity of mind, and perfect indifference to public honors, of which he undoubtedly desired the nation to believe him possessed. "I receive, gentlemen, with profound thankfulness, this testimony of confidence from the great representative council of our nations. It fills up the measure of that grateful satisfaction, which had already been derived from the suffrages of my fellow-citizens themselves, designating me as one of those, to whom they were willing to commit this charge, the most important of all others to them.—In deciding between the candidates, whom their equal vote presented to your choice, I am sensible that age has been respected rather than more active and useful qualifications. I know the difficulties of the station, to which I am called, and feel, and acknowledge my incompetence to them. But whatsoever of understanding, whatsoever of diligence, whatsoever of justice, or affectionate concern for the happiness of man, it has pleased providence to place within the compass of my faculties, shall be called forth for the discharge of the duties confided to me, and for procuring to my fellow-citizens all the benefits, which our constitution has placed under the guardianship of the general government."

This election, considered with reference to the means of obtaining it, so far from affording cause of "profound thankfulness, and filling "up the measure of grateful satisfaction," ought to have raised a blush of shame on his countenance, as it has fixed a mark of infamy on his character.

It cannot be forgotten that the present ruling party were enthusiastic admirers of the systems of France, from the beginning to the close of her revolution. After unprovoked aggression on our defenceless commerce had been made by order of her government, they still ardently desired to fall down, and worship the image of directorial injustice, and to surrender to the "terrible republic" the rights of an independent nation. Mr. Jefferson was the real leader of this party, though he had sufficient wisdom, like a puppet man, who directs every motion of his show, to keep behind the curtain. [After] the country had drank the very dregs of the cup of humiliation from the violent opposition of the democratic party to EVEN THE APPEARANCE of warlike preparation, and from the forbearance of the Federal administration, permission was then given to our citizens in 1797 to repel force by force. In 1798 the measures of defence, adopted by our government were more efficient. The expenses necessarily, arising from the measures to assert our rights against the lawless profligate, and unprincipled conduct of the Executive Directors, who compelled our ambassadors of peace patiently to wait for months "in the anti-chamber of regicide," and at last opprobriously drove them from the territory of France without admittance to their bloody presence, were made a theme of continual falsehood, from which in 1801 Mr. Jefferson was to gather the laurels of his glory. The prejudices of the ignorant were addressed, and their passions inflamed. War was depicted by all the powers of a glowing imagination. The powerful legions of France were represented, as butchering our wives and children, impelled only to such atrocious acts by our RESISTANCE OF HER TYRANNY. The public agents were said to be increasing the national debt, that by its influence they might erect monarchy on the ruins of republicanism. Every abandoned and foreign renegado was enlisted either by Mr. Jefferson or his friends, to overwhelm the Federal administration by libels which seem to be the greatest effort of human depravity. In the close of the year 1801, when the senate of Pennsylvania were determined not to relinquish their voice in the choice of electors, they were denounced by the democrats, as traitors to their country. They were threatened with the VENGEANCE OF THE PEOPLE for simply exercising according to conscience, their constitutional rights. Here were some acts of the drama, (mortifying enough to those, who do not love to behold human degeneracy,) which was to give Mr. Jefferson the first office of the union.—Hence also arose that whirlwind of opinion, which, like the conflicts of this element, elevating only the lightest and most worthless substances, raised him, till he had an obscure view of the presidency.

With all these exertions, had not three fifths of the slaves been represented, the president must have been a private citizen. The number of electors given to the southern states from the representation of this proportion of their slaves were ten.—This sum, taken from the Jeffersonian ticket, which was 73, reduces it to 63 votes, two less than were given for Mr. ADAMS, and one less than was given for Mr. PINCKNEY, for Mr. ADAMS had 65 and Mr. PINCKNEY 64 votes. Thus by the assistance of slaves does Mr. JEFFERSON govern the nation.

Other obstacles still opposed his elevation.—He had procured only an equal vote with another candidate. The house of representatives were to decide who should be President, Mr. BURR or JEFFERSON. On the 12th of February 1801, they had balloted *thirty* times without making a choice. It was not until a few trials after this, that ambition was gratified, and "the measure of *grateful* satisfaction filled up." How was his election at last made? Will his friends say it was the result of a conviction, that he was the man best qualified for the office? No—if they regard truth. Mr. JEFFERSON was not chosen till the democrats in the legislature of Virginia, waiting the event by prolonging the session after the completion of all business, OPENLY ASSERTED, if he should not be elected, they would SOLEMLY PRONOUNCE THE ANTIENT DOMINION INDEPENDENT OF THE UNION. Yes, he was not chosen till some of his partizans in Congress at the time of balloting, boldly declared, they would rather cause an interregnum, and at once hazard the existence of the constitution, than his election should not be secured. THEN it was, that the federalists, astonished at the audacity of the party, relinquished their voice in the choice of a magistrate, preferring rather to commit the constitution to persons, who had been distinguished for their enmity to it, than afford any pretence for separation of the union, and the sudden and immediate destruction of this instrument of their faithful labor.

No sooner was the person to be President designated, than in the language of every demagogue and sycophant, he professes profound thankfulness for the reception of this testimony of confidence, and pronounces that measure of grateful satisfaction, derived from the suffrages of his fellow-citizens (he ought to have said slaves of the southern states) to be full. But in the midst of such an effusion of gratitude he acknowledges his incompetence for the office, to which he was promoted. Happy would it have been for his own, and the reputation of America, had this sentiment always influenced, and secluded him from public life. The world would not then have beheld an infant republic, running the road of corruption with more hasty strides, than the oldest nation; nor would it have seen the foreign hirelings of Mr. JEFFERSON vilifying the greatest and best of men, the father of his country; and himself at the tomb of WASHINGTON insulting his ashes by the hypocrisy of mock tears.

Let the candid and impartial enquire, whether such an election displays that intrinsic worth, which remains in obscurity, unless sought after, and pressed into public notice. So far from it, this scene of mock patriotism presents a man, whose existence is only commensurate with the uncertain favor of the multitude, and whose exertions are all centered in the preservation of this phantom of night, the basis of his fame. There is nothing of that independence of mind, the effect of uprightness which moves in the straight line of duty, whether with or against the wind of popularity.

Americans who glory in conscious virtue, ought deeply to reflect on the conduct, we have described. Its consequences may perhaps be important beyond calculation; for it was reserved for Mr. JEFFERSON, first to set the example of carrying an election by intrigue. When faction shall open into civil war, and violence be the test of virtue, and real merit be banished from public life, if the patriotic enquire the origin of these evils, he must be directed to his election; an election said by his friends to be glorious, probably glorious only for the future destruction of our country.

HUME.

ORGANIC SENATUS CONSULTUM,

OF THE 23TH FLOREAL.

(Concluded from our last.)

TITLE VIII. *Of the Senate.*

The senate is composed, 1st, of the French princes having attained their eighteenth year; 2d, of the titular of the high dignities of the Empire; 3d, of the eighty members named on the presentation of candidates chosen by the Emperor upon the lists formed by the electoral colleagues of department: 4th, of citizens whom the Emperor thinks proper to elevate to the dignity of Senator.

53. The President of the Senate is named by the Emperor, and chosen from among the Senators. He remains in the office for one year.

(59 to 74 relate to matter merely local, in which the public have no general interest; they are, therefore, omitted.)

TITLE IX. *Of the Council of State.*

75. When the council of state deliberates upon projects of laws, or upon regulations of public administration, two thirds of the members of the council in ordinary service must be present. The number of counsellors of state, present, cannot be less than twenty-five.

76. The council of state divides itself into six sections, viz. section of legislation, of the interior, of the finances, of war, of the marine, and of commerce.

77. When a member of the council of state has been during five years on the list of the members of the council in ordinary service, he receives a brief of counsellor of state for life.

TITLE X. *Of the Legislative Body.*

78. The members of the legislative body whose time of service is expired, may be re-elected without interval.

79. Projects of law presented to the legislative body, are returned to the three sections of the tribunate.

80. The sittings of the legislative body are distinguishable by ordinary sittings and by general committees. In an ordinary sitting, the legislative body hears the orators of the council of state, and those of the three sections of the tribunate, and votes upon the project of law. In a general committee they discuss among themselves, with closed doors, the advantages and inconveniences of the project of law. No deliberation can be taken in a general committe.

(81 to 87 are omitted for the reasons specified at No. 60.)

TITLE XI. *Of the Tribunate.*

88. The functions of the members of the tribunate continue ten years.

89. Half of the tribunate is removed every five years; the first will take place for the session of the year 17.

90. The president of the tribunate is appointed by the emperor from three candidates named by the tribunate.

91. The functions of the president continue two years.

(92 to 97, local and uninteresting; and are therefore omitted.)

TITLE XII. *Of the Electoral Colleges.*

98—99. The grand officers, commanders, and officers of the Legion of Honor, are members of the Electoral College of the department in which they reside, or one of the departments of the cohort to which they belong. The legionaries are members of the electoral college of their district. The members of the Legion of Honor are admitted at the electoral college of which they are to make a part, on the presentation of a brief delivered to them to that effect to the elector.

100. Prefects and military commandants of departments cannot be elected candidates for the senate by the electoral colleges of the departments in which they exercise their functions.

TITLE XIII. *Of the High Imperial Court.*

101. A high imperial court takes cognizance, 1st, of personal offences or crimes committed by the imperial family, by the titulars of high dignities of the empire, by the ministers, the secretary of state, the grand officers, the senators, and the counsellors of state; 2d, of crimes, attempts or conspiracies against the interior and exterior safety of the state, the person of the emperor, or that of the presumptive heir of the empire, &c.

102. The sitting of the high imperial court is in the senate.

103. It is presided over by the arch chancellor of the empire.

104. The high imperial court is composed of the princes, the titulars of the high dignities and grand officers of the empire, of the grand judge minister of justice, of sixty senators, of the six presidents of the council of state, of fourteen counsellors of state, and of twenty-four members of the court of cassation.

105. There will be attached to the high imperial court, an attorney-general, appointed for life by the emperor.

(106 to 133, relate to some internal regulations interesting only to the people who are the objects of them; they are therefore omitted.)

TITLE XIV. *Of the Judiciary Order.*

134. The judgments of the courts of justice are titled *arrets.*

135. The presidents of the court of cessation, the courts of appeal and of criminal justice, are appointed for life by the emperor, and may be chosen out of the courts over which they are to preside.

136. The tribunal of cassation takes the denomination of court of cessation; the tribunals of appeal, that of appeal; the criminal tribunals, that of criminal justice; the president of the court of cassation and the presidents of the courts of appeal divided into sections, take the title of first president, the vice president that of president; the commissary of government, near the court of cassation, the courts of appeal and of criminal justice, take the title of Imperial Attorney Generals; and the commissaries near the other tribunals that of Imperial Attornies.

TITLE XV. *Of the Promulgation.*

137. The Emperor causes to be sealed and promulgated, the Organic Senatus Consulta, the Senatus Consulta, the acts of the Senate, and the law. The Organic Senatus Consulta, the Senatus Consulta, and the acts of the Senate are promulgated on the tenth day after their emission at farthest.

138. Two originals are drawn up of each of the acts mentioned in the preceding article. Both are signed by the Emperor, revised by one of the titulars of the high dignities, each according to their rights and attributes, countersigned by the secretary of state and the minister of justice, and sealed with the great seal of the state.

139. One of the originals is deposited among the records of the seal, and the other is transmitted to the archives of the public authority from which the act emanates.

140—151. The promulgation is thus conceived: "N. (the first name of the Emperor,) by the grace of God and the constitutions of the republic, Emperor of the French, to all to whom these presents may come, greeting: The Senate, after having heard the orators of the council of state, has decreed, and we order as follows: (and if of a law) the legislative body has rendered on the—the following decree, conformably to the proposition made in the name of the Emperor, and after having heard the orators of the council of state and the sections of the tribunal, the—We order and command that these presents sealed with the seals of the state, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, be addressed to the courts, tribunals, and administrative authorities, that they may be inscribed on their registers, to observe them and cause them to be observed; and the grand judge minister of justice is charged with superintending the publication thereof.

TITLE XVI.—*and the last.*

142. The following proposition shall be offered for the acceptance of the people in the forms determined by the arrete of the 9 floreal, year 10: "The

the will the hereditament of the imperial dignity the direct descent natural legitimate and adoptive of Napolean Bonaparte, and in the direct descent natural and legitimate of Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, as it is thus regulated by the Organic Senatus Consultum of the 28 floreal year 12."

Signed CAMBACERES, Second Consul, President; MORARD DE GALLES, JOSEPH CORNUDET, Secretaries. Approved and Sealed.

The Chancellor of the Senate, LAPLACE.

We order and command that these presents, sealed with the seal of the state, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, be addressed to the Courts, Tribunals, and Administrative authorities, that they may be inscribed on their registers, &c. Given at the palace of St. Cloud, the 28 Floreal, year 12, and of our reign the first.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor—

The Secretary of State,

H B. MARET.

Seen by us—Arch-Chancellor of the Empire,

CAMBACERES.

From the PARIS ARGUS.

Reply of the Conservative Senate, to the First Consul of the Republic.

Citizen First Consul,

You have by a memorable message just replied in a manner worthy of you and of the great nation which has appointed you its chief to the wishes of the senate expressed to you and to the solicitudes inspired in it by the love of the country. You desire, Citizen First Consul, "to become acquainted with the whole of the opinion of the senate, concerning those institutions of ours which we conceive should be improved in order henceforth to secure the triumph of equality and public liberty; and to present to the nation and to the government, the double guarantee of which they are in want."

The senate have assembled together and carefully compared the results of the meditations of its members, the fruits of their experience, the effects of the zeal with which they are animated for the prosperity of the people, whose rights they are appointed to protect.

Having recalled the past, examined the present, and cast its looks towards the future, it now presents to you the wish, imposed on it by the safety of the state.

The French have conquered liberty; they wish to preserve their conquest; they wish to enjoy repose after victory.

For this glorious repose they will be indebted to the hereditary government of a single individual, who elevated above all, invested with great power, surrounded by splendor, glory and majesty, will defend public liberty, maintain equality, and lower his fasces before the sovereign will of the people pr claim him.

It is this government which the French nation wished to give itself in the happy days of the year 1789, the recollection of which will be forever dear to the friends of the country, for whom the noble enthusiasm which the image alone of this government created, was involuntarily shared even by those whose interests were hurt by the revolution, and against which a perfidious foreigner dared to lift up from afar his parricide hands; and in which the experience of ages, the reason of statesmen, the genius of philosophy, and the love of humanity inspired the representatives whom the nation had chosen.

It is this government, limited by the law which the greatest genius of Greece, the most celebrated orator of Rome, and the greatest statesman of the 18th century, declared to be the best of all.

It is that alone which can put an end to dangerous rivalties in a country covered with numerous armies and commanded by great captains.

History holds it up as an invincible obstacle to all rash efforts of a bloody anarchy, the violence of an audacious tyranny which believed itself to be absolved by strength, and to the perfidious attempts of a despotism still more dangerous, which spreading in darkness its formidable nett, waited with hypocritical patience for the moment to throw off the mask and to lift up the staff of iron.

It declares to a brave and generous nation—"You have lost your independence, your liberty and your name, because you would not renounce electing a supreme chief."

It unveils that long sequel of tumults, dissentions and civil discords, which have preceded or followed those periods when nations elected a new chief; happy when not condemned to the shame still more insupportable than death, of receiving a foreign power, conqueror or corruptor, a contemptible chief, cowardly enslaved or basely perfidious.

It bids us to regard the city of the Cæsars, the capital of the world, a prey to all the disorders, crimes and furies, which the gold, the sword, and the poison of the competitors for the empire could create, until an hereditary power replaced a monstrous assemblage of contested elections, factions, uncertain decisions, unacknowledged adoptions and despised acclamations.

After the fifteen years which have elapsed since the year 1789, after all the catastrophes which have succeeded each other, after the numberless dangers which have surrounded the social body, and when we saw the abyss opened into which they seemed resolved to cast it, before the saviour of France was restored to us, what other government than that of a single individual, regulated by the law for the happiness of all, and confided to a family whose destiny is inseparable from that of the revolution, could protect the fortune of so great a number citizens become holders of landed property, which a counter-revolution would snatch from them, guarantee the heads of Frenchmen who have never ceased to be faithful to the sovereign people, and even defend the existence of those who misled in the beginning of our political torments have claimed and obtained the indulgence of their country?

What other ægis than that government, can forever repel those execrable plots, which reproducing themselves under every form, setting every spring at work, one day overturned and the next reappearing, might at length finish by tiring out fortune; and to which were devoted those blind zealots, who in their guilty delirium, conceive they have means once more to erect for a family, whom the people have proscribed, a throne composed only of feudal trophies, and instruments of servitude, which the national thunder has reduced to dust?

What other government in short can for ever preserve that acquisition so dear to a generous nation, those palms of genius, and those laurels of victory, which the enemies of France would with sacrilegious hands snatch from her august brow?

This hereditary government can only be confided to Napoleon Bonaparte, and his family.

Glory, gratitude, love, reason, the interest of the state, all proclaim Napoleon hereditary Emperor.

But, citizen First Consul, the benefit of our social pact ought to endure, if possible, as long as your renown.

We ought to ensure the happiness, and guarantee the rights of generations to come.

The imperial government ought to be unshaken

Let not the forgetfulness of precautions called for by wisdom, suffer the storms of an ill organized regency, succeed the tempests of an elective government.

Liberty and equality must be held sacred; the social pact must not be violated; the sovereignty of the people must be acknowledged, in order that at the most distant times the nation may not be forced again to seize its power and avenge its outraged majesty.

The senate is of opinion, citizen First Consul, that it is for the dearest interests of the French people, to confide the government of the republic to Napoleon Bonaparte, hereditary Emperor.

It developes in the memorial which it annexes to its message, the dispositions which appear to it the most proper to give to our institutions the necessary force to guarantee to the nation its dearest rights, by securing the independence of the great authorities, the free and enlightened vote of impost, the security of prosperity, the liberty of individuals, of the press and of elections; the responsibility of ministers and the inviolability of the constitutional laws.

These tutelary dispositions, citizen First Consul, *will completely shelter the French people from the plots of their enemies, and from those agitations which take their rise from ambitious rivals.* They will maintain the reign of the law, of liberty, and equality.

The love of the French for your person, transmitted to your successors with the immortal glory of your name, will forever connect the rights of the nation with the power of the Prince.

The social pact will brave time.

The republic as immutable as its vast territory, will behold political tempests gather round it in vain.

To shake it the whole world must be shaken, and posterity in calling to recollection the prodigies brought about by your genius, will continually behold erect that immense monument of every thing for which the country will be indebted to you.

(Signed) FRANCOIS (de Neuschateau,)
Vice-President.
MOBARD DE GALDES,
JOSEPH CORTUDET,
Secretaries.
(Signed) LAPLACE,
Chancellor of the Senate.

LONDON, May 29.

MR. LIVINGSTON.

The arrival of Mr. Livingston in this country was totally unexpected. He sailed from Dieppe, as we are informed, on board an American vessel bound for Louisiana, which put him on board a pilot boat off Cowes. His voyage to England certainly relates to the pecuniary concerns of the American republic; principally, we believe, to the purpose of Louisiana. England is the only country in Europe where money is to be had, and therefore, we apprehend that Mr. Livingston is come to accelerate the raising a sum of money to answer the first instalment agreed to be paid by the United States for that possession. The loan for this purpose, is, we understand, proceeding under the agency of a great commercial house, well known for its extensive concerns with America.

It is whispered besides, that the Americans have in view the purchase of the Floridas, and possibly that also may be a part of the present business.—Mr. Livingston is certainly not the bearer of any proposals from France to our government; indeed it would be a means of rendering them unpopular, to send them to the author of so contemptible and dastardly a piece of flattery as he lately offered to the tyrant of France, at the expence of this country. While we state this, we shall not be surprised if Mr. L. should be privately instructed to feel the pulse of the government and people of England, with respect to the grand question of peace with France. We *know* it to be a favourite idea with Bonaparte to patch up a peace with this country for a few years, to give him time to breathe and to collect a navy.

England opposes an insurmountable bar to the designs of Bonaparte, as to universal, or at least extended empire; but in the present relative state of the two countries, he finds it impossible to atchieve his conquest. It is by peace only he can hope to do so, for it is a few years of peace which alone can enable him to recover his commerce and create a marine force.

For these reasons we have for some time been in expectation of a proposition of peace from France. How such an overture will be received by the new ministry, we shall not attempt to conjecture. If the terms proposed should be very moderate, it will be unpopular to reject them, and thus the embarrasment of the ministers will be increased. We trust, however, that no terms will be listened to, but such as shall secure the independence of Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and the Italian republic.

[*Addingtonian paper.*]

NEW-YORK, July 30.

(An imperfect copy of the following interesting article having appeared in some of the city papers, of Saturday, in which the sense of the original has been in many instances very materially misunderstood by the translator, we conceive it necessary to state that in the translation we have made for the Mercantile Advertiser, particular care has been taken to render it as correct as the idiom of the two languages would allow, that the public may be in possession of the unostentatious defence of General Moreau, in his own phraseology.)

SPEECH OF MOREAU,

To the Special Tribunal of the Seine Department.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting myself before you, I ask to be heard for a moment. My confidence in the counsel I have chosen is entire; I have resigned to them without reserve the care of defending my innocence; it is only in compliance with their desire that I wish to speak before the court, but I feel the need of speaking myself, both to you and the nation.

Unhappy circumstances, produced by chance or prepared by hatred, may obscure some periods of the life of the most upright man. With much address a criminal may remove from him both the suspicions and the proofs of the crimes: a whole life is always the surest testimony against or in favor of the accused. It is then my whole life which I oppose to the accusers who pursue me. It has been sufficiently public to be known. I will recal some epochas of it, and the witnesses that I shall invoke are the French people, and the people whom France has conquered.

At the commencement of that revolution that was to found the liberty of the French people, I was devoted to the study of laws. It change the destination of my life; I devoted it to arms: I did not place myself among the soldiers of liberty from ambition: I embraced the military life from respect for the laws of the nation; I became a warrior, because I was a citizen.

I supported this character under the colors; I have always preserved it. The more I loved liberty, the more I submitted to discipline.

I advanced very rapidly, but always from grade to grade, without overleaping any—always serving the country, never flattering the committees.

Arrived to the chief command, when victories compelled us to advance into the midst of hostile nations, I applied myself not less in making them respect the character of the French people, than in making them dread our arms.

The war under my orders, was a scourge, but only on the fields of battle. More than once, even from amidst their ravaged countries, have the nations and the powers at war rendered me that tribute.

This conduct I conceived to be as conducive as our victories to make conquests for France.

In these times, even when contrary maxims seemed to prevail in the committees of government, this conduct did not create against me either calumny or persecution. No cloud ever tarnished what I had acquired of military glory, until that too memorable day, the 18th Fructidor.—Those who occasioned that day to break forth with accelerated rapidity, reproached me with being too slow in denouncing a man, in whom I could only see a brother in arms, until such time as the evidence of facts and proofs should convince me he was justly accused, and not upon mere suspicions. The Directory, who alone knew the circumstances of my conduct sufficiently to judge of it correctly, and who, it is well known, could not be disposed to judge me with indulgence, openly declared how much they found me irreproachable; they employed me; the post was not brilliant, but it soon became so.

I dare to believe that the nation has not forgotten how much I shewed myself worthy of it; it has not forgotten with what a ready devotedness I have been seen to combat in Italy in subordinate stations; it has not forgotten how I was restored to the chief command by the reverses of our armies, and renamed General, in some measure by our misfortunes; it remembers how I twice recomposed the army of the wrecks of those that had been dispersed; and how, after having twice sent it back in a condition to oppose the Russians and Austrians, I resigned the command of it to enter on one of much higer confidence.

I was not, at that æra of my life, more republican than in all others; I appeared more so. I saw fixed upon me, in a more peculiar manner, the attention and the confidence of those whose province it was to impress new movements, and new directions on the republic. They proposed, it is a well known fact, to place me at the head of a day nearly similar to that of the 18th Brumaire. My ambition, if I had had much of it, could easily have concealed itself from all appearances, or even have done honor to itself by every sentiment of the love of country.

The proposition was made to me by men celebrated in the revolution by their patriotism, and in our national assemblies by their talents; I refused it; I believed myself made to command armies, and would not command the republic.

This was enough to prove, in my opinion, that if I had an ambition, it was not that of authority, or of power.—Very soon after, I gave still farther proof of this.

The 18th Brumaire arrived, and I was at Paris. That revolution, provoked by others than myself, could not alarm my conscience. Directed by a man surrounded with glory, it made me hope for happy results. I joined it to second it when other parties pressed me to put myself at their head to combat it. I received in Paris the orders of general Bonaparte. In executing them I concurred to elevate him to that high degree of power which circumstances rendered necessary. When, some time afterwards, he offered me the chief command of the army of the Rhine, I accepted it from him with as much devotion as from the hands of the republic itself. Never were military successes more rapid, more numerous, more decisive, than at that epoch when their splendor overspread the government which accused me.

Upon the return of so many successes, of which the greatest of all was to have effected in an efficacious manner the peace of the continent, the soldier heard the lofty shouts of national gratitude.

What a moment to conspire, if such a design had ever been able to enter my soul! Every one knows the devotedness of armies to chiefs whom they love, and who have just led them from victory to victory: an ambitious man, a conspirator, would not have suffered the occasion to escape, when, at the head of an army of an hundred thousand men, so often triumphant, he returned to the bosom of a nation still agitated, and always restless with regard to its principles and their duration?

I thought only of disbanding the army, and returning to the repose of civil life.

In this repose, which was not without glory, I doubtless enjoyed my honors—those honors which human power can never wrest from me, the remembrance of my actions, the testimony of my conscience, the esteem of my compatriots and strangers, and, if it may be said, the flattering and sweet presentiment of posterity.

I enjoyed a fortune which was not great, because my desires were not immense, and which caused no reproach of conscience. I enjoyed the usual pay of retirement.—Surely I was content with my situation—I who never envied the fortunes of others. My family and my friends, so much the more precious as not having any thing to hope from my credit or my fortune, could be attached only to my person. My soul, wholly occupied with these blessings, which were all that I valued, would not permit any improper desire or ambitious wish to enter; would it then be opened to criminal projects?

This condition of my mind was so well known, it was so well guaranteed by the distance at which I kept from all the paths of ambition, that since the victory of Hohenlinden till my arrestation, my enemies have never been able either to find or to seek in me any other crime than the freedom of my discourses: * * * * * * * they have often been favorable to the operations of government; and if at any time they have not been so, could I therefore think that that freedom could be a crime among a people who had so often decreed that of thought, that of speech, that of the press, and who had enjoyed much of it even under kings?

I confess that, born with an openness of character, I could not have lost this attribute of the country (of France) where I received life, neither in the camp where every thing gives a new impetus, nor in the revolution which has always proclaimed it as a virtue of the man, and as a duty of the citizen. But those who conspire, do they blame so openly what they disapprove? So much frankness does not assimilate much with the mysteries of the designs of the politic. Had I wished to form and pursue plans of conspiracy, I would have dissembled my sentiments, and solicited all the situations which could have replaced me in the midst of the forces of the nation.

In order to trace this plan, in default of political genius, which I never professed, I had examples known to all the world, and rendered imposing by success. I knew well that Monck did not withdraw from the armies when he wished to conspire, and that Cassius and Brutus approached the heart of Cæsar to pierce it.

Magistrates! I have nothing more to say to you. Such has been my character, and such has been my whole life. I protest in the face of heaven and of men, the innocence and integrity of conduct. You know your duties.—France listens to you; Europe contemplates you; and posterity awaits you.

The elevation of Bonaparte to the throne of France was yesterday celebrated by his subjects on board the French frigates now in our harbor. An imperial salute was fired in the morning, and repeated at noon and in the evening. This exhibition of loyalty, had it been given on any other day, would have been highly proper and honorable to the Commander of the frigates; but their conduct, in ordering this *loyal celebration* on the Sabbath, and at the moment when the different religious assemblies of our city were employed in the devotional exercises of the day, deserves the severest reprehension.

That the *pretext* on which Mr. Burr's challenge was grounded may be clearly understood, we republish, after much labor and pains have been bestowed to procure them, the first letter of Dr. Cooper, the explanatory one of Gen. Schuyler, and the *second* and *last* one of Dr. Cooper, addressed to General Schuyler, in reply. These may be seen in the Albany Register of of April 24. The *offensive* passages pointed out by Mr. Burr, are in *italics* and within inverted commas—*Am. Citizen.*

No 1.

ALBANY, April 12th 1804.

DEAR SIR,

You will receive some election papers, and some of them in the German language. I presume you will make use of them to the best advantage: have them dispersed and scattered as much as possible. The friends of Col. Burr are extremely active, and will require all our exertion to put them down. It is believed that most of the reflecting Federalists will vote for Lewis. *Gen. Hamilton*, the patroon's brother-in-law, it is said, has come out decidedly against Burr; indeed when "*he was here he spoke of him as a dangerous man, and who ought not to be trusted.*" *Judge Kent also expressed the same sentiment.* The patroon was quite indifferent about it when he went to New-York. It is thought when he sees Gen. Hamilton and his brother-in-law Mr. Church (who Burr some time ago fought a duel with, and of course, must bear Burr much hatred) I say many feel persuaded that Mr. Renselaer will be decidedly opposed to Mr. Burr. If you think any of us can aid you in the election in your town let us know and we will give you what assistance is in your power; can you send me word what you think will be the result of the election in your town?

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES D. COOPER

A. BROWN, Esq.

Perhaps it will be of use to shew the part of this letter that relates to the Patroon, Hamilton and Church, to some of the patroon tenants—I leave it to your discretion. In haste.

No. 2.

SIR,

Having seen a letter subscribed with the name of Charles D. Cooper, dated on the 12th inst. and and adpressed to Andrew Brown, Esq. Bern, making sundry assertions relative to the part that General Hamilton, Mr. S. Van Rensselaer, Judge Kent and others would take in the approaching election: I think it proper to mention that while Chancellor Lansing was considered as the candidate, General Hamilton was in favor of supporting him—but that after the nomination of Chief Justice Lewis, he declared to me that he would not interfere. And I can further inform you, that Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. who has lately left this city for New-York, declared his decided opinion in favour of the election of Col. Burr, and that he has uniformly declared that opinion since Mr. Lewis was first nominated. That in a late conversation with John Tayler, Esq. in whose house the above mentioned Charles D. Cooper, resides, and whose near connexion he is, I observed to Judge Tayler, that I had been informed that it was reported that Mr. Van Rensselaer and myself were in favour of Judge Lewis, and that Judge Tayler answered, that he had never heard that such a report was circulated respecting Mr. Van Rensselaer or myself; but that on the contrary Mr. Van Rensselaer had declared to him, that he should vote for Col. Burr.

I further declare, that on or about the 3d of April instant, Judge Kent declared to me, that in a late conversation with Judge Lewis, he informed the Judge himself, that he was in favor of the election of Col. Burr: And also, that Judge Kent, did at a prior day, make a declaration to me in favor of Col. Burr, in preference to Judge Lewis; and I have undertood that he, Judge Kent, has been uniformly of this mind since the nomination of the Chief Justice.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

PH: SCHUYLER.

Albany, April 21st 1804.

To SAMUEL STRINGER, Esq. Chairman of the Albany Federal Republican Committee.

By order of the Albany Federal Republican Committee.

SAMUEL STRINGER, Chairman.

JAMES VAN INGEN, Secretary.

No. 3.

To PHILIP SCHUYLER, Esq.

SIR,

The malignant attack which my character has sustained in an anonymous hand-bill, to which your letter of the 21st inst. directed to the Chairman of the federal electioneering committee of this city is annexed, and in which you contradict certain facts contained in a letter, said to have been written by me to Andrew Brown, Esq. of Bern, will be my apology for repelling the unfounded aspersions which have been thus dishonorably obtruded on the public.

Admitting the letter published to be an exact transcript of the one intended for Mr. Brown, I aver, that the assertions therein contained are substantially true, and that I can prove them by the most unquestionable testimony, I assert that "*Gen. Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared, in substance that they looked upon Mr. Burr to be a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government.*" If, sir, you attended a meeting of federalists, at the city tavern, where Gen. Hamilton made a speech on the pending election, I might appeal to you for the truth of so much of this assertion as relates to him. I have, however, other evidencies to substantiate the fact. With respect to Judge Kent's declaration, I have only to refer to Theodorus V. W. Graham, Esq. and to Mr. James Kane, of this city, whose veracity, I trust, will not be impeached; but should the fact have escaped their recollection, I am not in want of other evidence, equally respectable, to support it.—Mr. Van Rensselaer, a few days before he left town for New-York, in a conversation with me, declared in substance what I communicated in the letter to Mr. Brown, as coming from him; and I am perfectly willing to repose myself on his well known candor for the truth of this declaration.

I asserted in the letter that many of the reflecting federalists would support Judge Lewis. Will this be considered a rash assertion, when it is known, that two federal gentlemen, high in office in this city, have declared they would vote for him? Judge Pendleton, of New-York, made the same declaration in this city, under the impression, however, that no federal candidate was to be offered. Oliver Phelps, when in this city, on his way to Canandaigua, stated, that Gen. Hamilton, and about one hundred federalists in New-York, would not vote for Mr. Burr.

It is true, that Judge Tayler intimated to me,

the converſation Mr. Van Renſſelaer had with him, to which you allude, but it was ſubſequent to my having written and diſpatched the letter for Mr. Brown.

I beg leave to remark, ſir, that the anxiety you diſcovered, when his honor the chancellor was about to be nominated, induced me to believe, that you entertained a bad opinion of Mr. Burr, eſpecially when taken in connection with General Hamilton's harrangue at the city tavern; and altho' I never ſuggeſted that you would act on the one ſide or the other in this election; yet, preſuming on the correctness of your mind, and the reputation you ſuſtain of an upright and exemplary character. I could not ſuppoſe that you would ſupport a man whom I had reaſon to believe, you held in the loweſt eſtimation.

It is ſufficient for me, on this occaſion, to ſubſtantiate what I have aſſerted. I have made it an invariable rule of my life, to be circumſpect in relating what I may have heard from others; and in this affair, I feel happy to think, that I have been unuſually cautious—for really, ſir, "*I could detail to you a ſtill more deſpicable opinion which General Hamilton has expreſſed of Mr. Burr.*"

I cannot conclude without paying ſome attention to your friend, Dr. Stringer; I have to regret that this gentleman, ſo renowned for the Chriſtian virtues ſhould have conſented to diſhonour your name, by connecting your letter with an anonymous production, replete with the vileſt falſehood and the fouleſt calumny.

I am ſir, with due reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
CHARLES D. COOPER,

April 23, 1804.

TRENTON, July 30.

In the early part of laſt week, the man who has covered our country with mourning, colonel Aaron Burr, paſſed through the ſtate of Jerſey, on his way to Philadelphia, where we are informed he has had the hardihood to make a public appearance by walking in the open ſtreets in the face of day.—From Amboy he was carried by ſome friend to Cranberry, and thence conveyed in a light waggon, croſſing the Delaware at Lamberton ferry, to Briſtol, in Pennſylvania. The ſame route through Jerſey was ſome time ago purſued by Tom Paine, and doubtleſs with the ſame view to eſcape the ſcrutinizing eye and dreaded obſervation of the public. Stopping at a tavern, a few miles beyond the Delaware, he was recognized by the honeſt landlord, who, unapprized of the deſire of concealment, called him by his proper name. On this he requeſted the landlord no more to make uſe of his name while he ſtaid at the houſe! Theſe things we are enabled to ſtate as unqueſtionably true, in conſequence of the correctness of the ſource from which we received them. How degrading to the majeſty of our goverment, that its ſecond officer ſhould thus be under the real or fancied neceſſity of travelling the bye-roads, and in unuſual vehicles. It becomes the man, however, who has extinguiſhed the bright conſtellation of genius and worth, himſelf to walk in darkneſs and obſcurity. It manifeſts ſome deference to public opinion, and the energy of the laws. Whether the arm of juſtice would have been raiſed to ſtop him in his courſe, we know not; nor know we whether any meaſures will be taken to waſh out the precious blood which ſtains the ſhores of Jerſey. The path of duty, we apprehend, is plain. It is well known by him to whom is entruſted the dignity of the ſtate, and if we are to rely on general promiſes of official faithfulneſs, he will follow it. The honor of New-Jerſey demands that its ſhores ſhould no longer be made places of butchery for the inhabitants of New-York and Pennſylvania.

For Glaſgow,

The British ſhip JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to
BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,
10,000 buſhels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Peterſburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the Mutual Aſſurance Society againſt Fire on Buildings of the ſtate of Virginia, held by adjournment at the Capitol on the 31ſt July, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the Preſident and Directors of this inſtitution be directed to refund to thoſe perſons reſpectively, who have already paid in, the quota laſt called for, the ſeveral ſums which they may have thus paid in; and that the ſaid Preſident and Directors be further directed forthwith to notify by a publication in ſome newſpaper printed in Richmond, to the other Members of this Society, that ſaid Quota is not now required of them.

A true Extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting.

Teſte,
LEWIS M. RIVAL*AIN*, Secretary.

Publiſhed by order of the Board of Directors of the ſaid Mutual *A*ſſurance Society, in conformity to the above reſolution.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent, M. A. S.
Richmond, July 7, 1804. oaw2w.

The full-blooded English Stallion
and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s to 39s cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s6 do.
New Flour, (ſuperfine)	45s do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	28s to 30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

Death.

Departed this life, on Tueſday 31ſt July laſt, at his ſeat in King and Queen county, after a lingering indiſpoſition, which he bore with chriſtian fortitude, Major PHILIP PENDLETON. Society in his death have been deprived of a ſocial, hoſpitable and benevolent man. Mild in his temper, unoffending in his manners, and generous in relieving the wants of his fellow creatures, he was endeared to all that knew him. He has left an amiable wife to weep over his tomb, and a numerous train of relatives and friends who will long cheriſh his virtues in mournful remembrance.

By the death of this gentleman, his country has ſuſtained the loſs of a real patriot, who pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that glorious revolutionary conteſt, which terminated in an acknowledgment of the Independence of an oppreſſed but magnanimous people.

Extract of a letter, dated Auguſt 5th, 1804.

"The great change which has taken place in the government of France, opens the way again for federalism. By early and ſtrenuous exertions we may be brought back to that deſirable point from whence we have been unhappily carried. It now becomes us, in our turn, to be *warm*, not *violent*; to be *perſevering*, not *perſecuting*, in the maintenance of our political creed. To be loud and inceſſant in our rejoicings at the ſtand made by the federal party to the encroachment of French revolutionary doctrines, which, had they prevailed to the extent wiſhed for by the democratic party, would, poſſibly, have involved us in the ſame fate with Holland and Switzerland, and have placed us, not only under the *protectorſhip*, but under a vice-roy of Bonaparte. The ſequel has verified the predictions of the federaliſts, and completely ſatisfied thoſe of their opponents, in every reſpect. Voltaire knew his countrymen well when he deſcribed them as "wolves or monkeys." They have been ſo from the hour of their national exiſtence, and will continue to be ſo till their national extinction. So ſoon as their *wolfiſhneſs* ceaſes, their *monkeyneſs* begins, and vice verſa. They are by nature mad. But "there is no method in their madneſs." They are either frantic or fooliſh. Faſhion-mongers in every thing, in *conſtitutions* as well as *coats*, they are always ſtriving to ſpread their faſhions, whether they ſet them in the character of one beaſt or of the other. It is devoutly to be hoped that they may not be ſo ſucceſſful in ſpreading their *new* faſhions here as they were lately in ſpreading their old ones. It was but barely poſſible for them to make wolves of us; it will be, however, utterly impoſſible for them, I truſt, to make *monkeys* of us. But they will ſtrive to do ſo—and they will have their abettors. There will ſtill be a French party here; but not one federal character will belong to it. We are once more bro't between Scylla and Charybdis. *That rock* which we ought to have clung to, as the rock of our ſalvation, has been, for a ſhort time, abandoned, and unleſs we are fortunate enough to regain it, we muſt go to pieces upon one or the other of thoſe betwixt which we are now placed. Federaliſm is, at laſt, our only refuge. Out of federaliſm no deſpotic *emperorſhip* can *poſſibly* ariſe. But out of contrary principles it has ariſen in one country, and may, if not *reſolutely checked now*, ariſe in *another*. The ambition of the upſtart tyrant, who has trampled the French people under his foot, knows no bounds; it aims, in conformity to the immemorial wiſhes and plans of that alternately ferocious and fantaſtic nation, at univerſal empire. To be *emperor* of this *weſtern* world, with the excluded Lucien and Jerome as his vice-roys, is an idea that has, doubtleſs, been ſuggeſted to him often, and as often approved of by him, and may be, perhaps, the cauſe of their excluſion from the emperorſhip of France. His family pride will prompt him to provide for them in ſome *royal way* or other; and as this proviſion cannot be made for them in France, he will make it in ſome other country, and none does the finger of his ambition point at more *fixedly* than at this.

"Let us all then return to federalism as faſt as we can, and endeavor by our actions as well as by our words, to verify Mr. Jefferſon's charitable and correct opinion—"that we are all federaliſts, all republicans;" "that tho' "we may occaſionally differ in political *ſentiments*, we do "*not* differ in *political principles*."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

DIALOGUE

Between the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, and the GHOST of Columbia.

☞ The Vice-Preſident is repreſented as being in a very melancholy mood the day after General HAMILTON's death. The Vice-Preſident's friend, coming in and finding him in this dejected ſituation, enquires the cauſe. The Vice-Preſident informs him of the cauſe, by relating a very awful dream he had the preceding night, which is contained in the following Dialogue. In the dream, the Ghoſt of Columbia appeared ſtanding at his bed-ſide, covered with a gore of blood.

DIALOGUE.

Vice-Preſident.—(In a fright exclaims)—Who's that?

Ghoſt.—'Tis I, Columbia's Ghoſt.

Vice-Preſident.—Why is thy countenance ſo frantic? Why art thou ſtain'd with human blood? Ah! tell me quickly, for I am ſo frightened with thy ghaſtly appearance, that my "hair ſtands on end like quills upon the fretful Porcupine."

Ghoſt.—I will tell the preſently. But firſt I will remind thee of what thou knoweſt to be true, viz—the evil deſigns of thy wicked heart, that heart, which is as black as hell itſelf, thou haſt cover'd with a cloak of falſe pride. I will, tear off that cloak, and give thee a complete view of its corrupt and diabolical nature. This will frighten thee much more than my pale complexion, my fantic countenance, or my blood-ſtain'd limbs. When I and Britannia were oppoſed in the conteſt that gain'd our freedom, thy breaſt burn'd with a pure deſire for thy country's weal, and thy mental faculties glow'd with the manly principles of independence. But inſtead of purſuing the ways of virtue and truth, thou haſt, under the cloak of republicaniſm, crept into the flowery paths of popularity, and ſupported thy pretenſions by cunning and duplicity.

Vice-Preſident.—O God! I have ſinned, and thus and thus have I done.

Ghoſt.—Not content with becoming an apoſtate to true patriotiſm, thou proceeded ſtill farther in thy unrighteous career. Thou haſt heaped iniquity upon iniquity—(the Ghoſt looks wild)—thou haſt nipt from the cultivated garden of ſcience my favorite plant; thou haſt killed the great, the wiſe, the patriotic HAMILTON!—(The Ghoſt paused a conſiderable time and wept)—Was it for this he was endow'd with ſuch ſuperior faculties? No, no—this atrocious and unmerited act will ſtamp ſuch an indellible diſgrace upon thy character, that neither length, nor breadth, nor depth, nor height, nor time, nor ſpace, nor men, nor means, will ever eradicate. Whenever the name of Hamilton ſhall be mentioned, the breaſts of thy countrymen will glow with indignation towards thee, and I ſhall feel an inexpreſſible degree of ſorrow, for I am wounded in my vitals.

Vice-Preſident.—'Twas my falſe pride and miſtaken honor made me commit this deed. I thought if Hamilton lived, I ſhould not be elected again, for I dreaded his attic ear, his eloquent tongue, and his brilliant and diſcriminating pen.

Ghoſt.—What, alas! will a little temporary profit avail in the eſtimation of the man who has been tempted by the hope of it to do that upon which he can reflect with no honeſt pride. I ſay temporary profit; for, even in point of profit, this ſharp, this catching ſpirit does not always in the end bear away the palm. Like the bubbling of a diſturbed rivulet, it may excite a momentary attention, while the noble, ſilent ſwell of the river paſſes unnoticed: but like the rivulet, its ſhallowneſs will preſently be diſcovered. Mankind will return from it with contempt, content only with that perennial ſtream of talent and integrity that is rolling on with a majeſtic and unruffled courſe towards the ocean of immortality. But why afraid of Hamilton's pen? If he publiſhed falſehoods, there was the ſame vehicle for thee to detect him, that there was for him to publiſh: but facts are ſtubborn things, when elucidated by the pen of a Hamilton. Ah! miſerable morral! hadſt thou ſhed ink inſtead of blood, thy crimes would have been venal. The one requires truth and juſtice to gain the victory; but the other requires the barbarous relic of the feudal tyranny, or the vicious principles of the murderer. How will theſe nefarious principles comport (in this enlightened republican æra) with the dignity and purity of the Vice-Preſident's chair? Will thy countrymen permit that chair to be fill'd by a criminal? Or will they receive laws ſigned by the hand of him who has broken the laws of revelation, of nature, and of ſociety? No, no—thy countrymen are not villains; they are too free to receive laws from the hands of a criminal, and too enlightened to beſtow popular favor where the character is univerſally known to be undeſerving. And, when the gale ſhall waft the ſcarlet news to Europe, the ſages of that enlightened country will put the noun before the adjective and call thee the *Preſident of Vice*. O God! I am an unhappy mortal; put me not off in this miſerable ſtate; ſpare me, O ſpare me a little longer, that I may prepare for that awful day when I ſhall be called to thy righteous bar to give an account of the deeds done in the body. The remainder of my life ſhall be the life of a penitent. I am determined to forſake my former ways and become a good man. Thus ended my dream. I awoke in a high perſpiration. I am now making up my mind to abide by my determination, viz—to forſake my former ways and become a good man.

The Vice-Preſident's friend (whiſpers in his ear)—My dear ſir, 'tis only a dream. SYDNEY.

From the Hudſon BALANCE of Tueſday the 24th inſt:—

"*A Tribute.*—From the editor of this paper, ſomething more is due to the departed HAMILTON than common panegyric and general encomium. This, a whole nation is bound to beſtow—this, not a citizen of America ſeems diſpoſed to withhold. But to me he once rendered unequalled ſervice, apart from that rendered his country generally. In my defence, and in defence of the American preſs, he once exerted his unrivaled eloquence. In my cauſe, this greateſt of men made his mighteſt effort—an effort which might have palſied the uplifted hand of power—an effort which might have carried terror to the boſom of a tyrant. For this ſervice, *voluntarily rendered*, I owed him a debt of gratitude which never could be cancelled—never diminiſhed. But, by offering my feeble aid to the ſupport of principles which he advocated, I hoped at leaſt, to ſhew my ſenſe of of the obligation under which I was laid, by his diſintereſted exertions.—Alas! he is gone—and I have only returned him the *profeſſions* of my gratitude. But "HIS FAME IS LEFT"—DEAR AS MY BLOOD, MY LIFE SHALL BE DEVOTED TO ITS PROTECTION."

Extract of a letter dated "BOURDEAUX, *June* 2.

"I ſuppoſe, ere now, you have heard of Bonaparte being declared Emperor. There has been great rejoicings all over France in conſequence.—Upwards of 200 gun-boats have left this port to join the main-body at Boulogne, and preparations for the invaſion of England go on with great alacrity.

"Tobacco in great demands, at 112½ livres per cwt.

Corſican Nobility.—In a London newſpaper of the 1ſt ult. we find the following juſt and very ſevere witticiſms, reſpecting the upſtart dignities of France.

London, June 1.—The late tranſactions in France are of ſuch a nature, as muſt bring to the recollection of our readers, the very wiſe queſtion put by the Governor of Barataria, in ſpeaking of the Kingdom his maſter had promiſed him. "When I am made King," ſaid the wiſe man, "Will my wife be a Queen?" Yes,"—"and will all my ſnotty noſed ragged boys be Princes and Princeſſes?" "Yes," was the anſwer; "I will not believe it," ſaid the new Sovereign; for if the Almighty were to rain down kingdoms, it would be impoſſible to convert the wife of Sancho Panza into a Queen!"

Madame Bonaparte will certainly be Empreſs Dowager, at leaſt. The only fault attributed to the lady is a *want of breeding*.

New-Invention.—Solomon Dawſon and Iſaac Cox, of Kent county, (Delaware) have invented a machine, that takes off the heads of wheat, rye and barley, without loſing the ſhattered grains in its ripeſt ſtate—it promiſes to be one of the greateſt inventions ever yet diſcovered in agricultural improvements, as its utility tends greatly to curtail the expence and labor of the farmer, ſave abundantly more of his grain, and improves the land. The inventors have not had a full opportunity this harveſt to obſerve and correct the imperfections (naturally attendant on all new inventions,) ſo as to make it entirely complete—but as it will equally apply to the taking off the heads of clover, they expect by the time the ſeed is ripe, to be able to ſatisfy any perſon deſirous to promote improvement in agriculture, who will find it anſwers every end contemplated. (*Dover Argus.*)

MEDALS OFFERED.

At the fourth meeting of the American company of booksellers, held at New-York, June 18th, 1804, the following reſolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the premiums to be offered for the preſent year ſhall be, a gold medal of the value of $50 for the beſt ſpecimen of printing, not leſs than 300 pages, executed on American paper, and with American ink, and the edition of which ſuch a ſpecimen is a part, to conſiſt of not leſs than 500 copies, all executed in the ſame ſtyle. A gold medal of $20 for the ſecond beſt ſpecimen of the like printing, of not leſs than 150 pages, and the edition to conſiſt of not leſs than 300 copies, all executed in the like ſtyle. A gold medal of the like value for the beſt ſample of American printing paper, the quantity to be not leſs than 50 reams, of which the ſample is a part. A gold medal of the value of $25 for the beſt ſpecimen of American binding, executed with American leather, to be exhibited on a book of American printing, of not leſs than 300 pages. And a gold medal of the like value for the beſt ſample of American printing ink, to be exhibited in a printed volume of not leſs than 300 pages, and the quantity of which ſuch ſample is a part, to conſiſt of not leſs than 500 wt.

MATHEW CAREY, Preſident.

☞ The printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

At a convocation of the Viſitors and Governors of William and Mary College, held at the Council Chamber within the ſaid College the 7th day of July, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the Viſitors of William and Mary College will, on the 28th day of September next, proceed to the appointment of a Profeſſor of Mathematics; and that notice thereof be immediately given in the public papers.

A Copy—Teſte, W. RUSSELL, c. c.

For Sale,
The fineſt Old Madeira and Sherry
WINE,
In Butts, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks—Alſo, a few hundred buſhels
CADIZ SALT.
BROWN, RIVES & Co.
Richmond, 6th Auguſt, 1804. 3w.
N. B.—Wanted to purchaſe, BANK SCRIP, of the Virginia Bank. B. R. & Co.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders,

"RESOLVED, That until certificates for the "ſtock held in this inſtitution be iſſued under "the bye laws hereof, the ſcrip or evidence of ſhares "held herein be transferable by indorſement or aſſignment, and that all the ſhares ſtanding in the "name of any ſtockholder ſhall be transferred in "the books of this company to the perſon or perſons producing the ſcrip or evidence of ſuch ſhares "regularly endorſed or aſſigned.

"RESOLVED, That the preſident of the bank "at Richmond be directed to call a meeting of all "ſtockholders (which meeting ſhall be in the city "of Richmond on the firſt Monday in September "next) for the purpoſe of adopting ſuch bye laws, "rules and regulations as ſhall be deemed neceſſary "for the government of the inſtitution; and conſidering other ſubjects important to its intereſt."

A true extract from the proceedings of the general meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.

Teſte, Wm. DABNEY, Sec'ry.

☞ The Stockholders are requeſted to attend a general meeting at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the firſt Monday in September next, for the purpoſes ſtated in the foregoing reſolution.

AB'M. B. VENABLE, Preſident.

THEATRE.

For the Benefit of
COL. QUARRIER.

Intended as an emolument for the uſe of the Theatre this ſeaſon.

THIS Evening, Wedneſday Auguſt 8th; will be preſented the Comic Opera, of

The HIGHLAND REEL.

Shelty, (the Piper)	Mr. Hopkins.
Laird of Col,	Mr. Saubere.
Laird of Raiſay,	Mr. Martin.
Captain Daſh,	Mr. Comer.
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Clark.
Sandy,	Mr. Bailey.
Charley,	Mr. Downie.
Crowdy,	Mr. Rutherford.
Benin,	Mr. Lynch.
McGilpin;	Mr. Clare.
Moggy McGilpin;	Mrs. Hopkins.
Jenny;	Miſs Melford.

End of the Play,
Recitation, - - (Snow Storm) - - Mr. Saubere.

To which will be added, a Farce, never acted in this Theatre, called

MODERN ANTIQUES,
Or, The Merry Mourners.

Cockletop,	Mr. Comer.
Frank,	Mr. Downie.
Joey,	Mr. Hopkins.
Napkin,	Mr. Martin.
Hearty,	Mr. Clare.
Thomas;	Mr. Lynch.
Mrs. Cockletop,	Miſs Melford.
Mrs. Camomile;	Mrs. Clare.
Nan,	Mrs. Downie.
Belinda,	Mrs. Hopkins.

☞ To-morrow evening will be preſented, the Tragedy of ROMEO & JULIET.—There will be a performance on Saturday.

☞ Tickets to be had as uſual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock preciſely.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Aſh, *Plt.*
AND
John Northerton, and William Brooke, aſſignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, *Defts.*

THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Fisher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, several tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee.

Also one tract, between five and six hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas Moffat now lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 75 acres, situated about seven miles above Falmouth.—Possession of the two last mentioned tracts cannot be given till the first January next. The lands in Tennessee are valuable—of those in Spotsylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be said, as those who mean to purchase will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Administrator of Patrick Home, dec.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804. 6w.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Mercy Walker, and John Walker, WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

L A N D,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 118 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER. For terms apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

July 9, 1804.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 oawtf

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House; on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

April 20, 1804,

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson & Hamilton, *Plts.*

AGAINST

Joseph Friend, surviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceased, who was surviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the said Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilson, *Defts.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

Jacob Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy---Teste,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Kippen & Co. Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker, administratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in Richmond, two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, Clk.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his present stock of

G O O D S,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glass & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a short date—or Negroes will be taken. Any person desirous of engaging in the mercantile business, will have an excellent opportunity. The assortment is well chosen—such as will suit this place.

Richard Mason,

Williamsburg.

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Juvenile Education.

J. OGILVIE takes this opportunity to intimate, that the midsummer-holydays in his school will expire about the 15th of August next. He will continue to teach Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Elocution, Geometry, History, Political Economy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, with due attention, as his pupils become prepared, to the principles of criticism and composition. The young gentleman who recently composed his senior class, having finished the studies in which they were engaged, have withdrawn from his school. He will therefore be prepared to receive from twelve or fifteen additional pupils. Youths from fourteen to sixteen years of age, who have attained a tolerable knowledge of the elements of literature, would be most acceptable to him, because most likely to be substantially and permanently benefitted by his exertions. Young men of more advanced years, whose opportunities for mental improvement at an early period of their lives, may have been peculiarly scanty or inauspicious, and such as may be desirous to qualify themselves for becoming instructors of youth, would probably reap considerable benefits from spending one or two years in this seminary. Whilst he can with perfect sincerity declare his willingness to afford young men who are really desirous to acquire information, and are at the same time disposed to observe the inviolable rules of academical regularity and decorum, every assistance and encouragement in the prosecution of their studies which he is qualified to bestow; he wishes to have it distinctly understood, that such as may have unhappily acquired inveterate habits of slothfulness and dissipation, could scarcely select a school, where such habits will encounter more decided, vigilent and probably painful counteraction. J. O's charge for tuition is fifty dollars per annum, for instruction in the different departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the elementary parts of literature he proposes to teach. The fee for tuition to be paid quarterly and in advance.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive four of his junior pupils as boarders, on terms which will be made known to parents on application to him by letter or otherwise.

July 27th, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water course on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square; better than one half of the tract consists of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro' is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a most excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, smoke-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is also on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be thot too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Possession may be had this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchaser. Such persons as may be disposed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Beauchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (n. c.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

L A N D,

On the terms herein after mentioned:

ONE Tract, in the county of Fluvanna, called Mount Prospect, containing about 1200 acres, on the great Byrd Creek and its branches, adjoining the lands of Col. Joseph Hayden; also, one Tract of Land in the county of Goochland, called Coles, containing about 1400 acres, on the little Byrd Creek and its branches. In order to accommodate purchasers, these Lands will be divided into tracts of not less than 200 acres each. One fourth part of the purchase money must be paid on making the contract, or an approved acceptance be granted, at 60 days, payable at the Bank in Richmond. For the balance of the respective purchases, the purchasers shall have their choice of paying in three annual payments, or the whole on the first day of May, 1807. In either case interest must be paid from the day of sale. Sufficient deeds of conveyance, with a general warranty, will be made to the purchasers, and a reconveyance in trust, for the security of the sums remaining due, will be required.

Capt. in George Holman, near Columbia, will shew the Land, and is authorised to make contracts with purchasers, when more convenient for them than applying to the subscriber. Those who wish the Land divided will be pleased to apply soon, as it is probable each tract may be sold without division. Those who are able and inclined to purchase good land, will doubtless view it and judge for themselves, which renders a description or recommendation useless.

I have authorised captain Samuel Anderson, on Willis's Creek in Cumberland county to dispose of 400 acres of Land, about seven miles above Cumberland court-house, on the the main western road. Upon this tract are various improvements; a store-house and tavern-house, with the usual out-houses. It has been long known and called by the name of the Long Ordinary. The same payments and security for the money and interest will be required, as mentioned for the other lands.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804.

I will cheerfully respect the application

of purchasers and endeavor to accommodate them with tracts of such extent as may be convenient for them; but 'tis necessary for me to inform them that early applications must be made, as I expect to set out in September on a journey to the southward, which may occasion my absence till December next. GEORGE HOLMAN.

Goochland county, Byrd, June 30, 1804. 4w.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a likely Negro man, named CHARLES, about 36 years of age, stout and well made, and has a very perceivable scar on his face. He was purchased of a Mr. William Moseley in Richmond, in the course of last spring, and I am informed he is aiming his course for that place. He has been furnished with a pass by a neighbor of mine, which will enable him more easily to pass as a free Negro. I will give the above reward for securing the said fellow in such a manner that I may get him again, and will pay all reasonable expences if delivered to me, at my house in Rockingham county, North Carolina.

NEWTON WRIGHT.

July 26th, 1804. 5t.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg, in April last, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, deceased, containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years past has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be sold upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon, at six per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of sale—part of the purchase money and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash.

The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum, from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property, is omitted; because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commissioners.

July 19th, 1804. 4w

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 22d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. 12*3d.*

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Moncure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PROSSER, }

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this state

a few weeks, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather---wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of

LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment, of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan-Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.